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I WAS in Company the other Night with a young Gentleman, very well dreſs'd, and of very lively Parts; we had been together but a very little Time, before he took Care to let me know he was an Author, and had writ ſome political Eſſays, that had been very well received by the Publick, and what he thought a much greater Honour to him, had been approved of by Mr. *D'Anvers*; he then told me, that he was about a *great Work*, which he flatter'd himſelf, would produce abundance of Good to the Publick; for he ſaid, he was not like thoſe idle, young Fellows of the Town, who ſpent their Time in triffling Amuſements, and a Circle of Vanity and Folly; his Thoughts were bent on better Things; the whole Study and Employment of his Life, being to ſerve his Country, and to do ſomething that ſhould not only make him the Admiration of the preſent Age, but tranſmit his Name down with Honour to all ſucceeding Generations.

I own I was a little ſurpriſed to hear a young Fellow talk at this rate, who, from his Age and Appearance, I ſhould rather have imagined, had imployed his Thoughts in erecting Altars to his Miſtreſs, than raiſing Statues to himſelf; however, to fall in with his Humour, I applauded his Reſolution, and deſired to know, what the great Work might be, which he was ſo worthily engaged in: Says he, you cannot but be ſenſible, that the Gentlemen, who write under the feigned Name of *Caleb D'Anvers*, have, with inimitable Spirit and univerſal Applauſe, been endeavouring, for many Years, to deſtroy the preſent Conſtitution, as built upon ſuch ſlaviſh Doctrines, and exerciſed in ſo arbitrary and tyrannical a Manner, as no Man, that knows the Value of Liberty, can bear to live under. But thoſe illuſtrious Patriots, for what Reaſons, I don't pretend to Conjecture, have not thought fit to ſubſtitute any other Form of Government, in the Room of that which they have taken ſo much Pains to pull down; now this, continues he, is the Thing which I have for ſome time been meditating upon; and, I think, I have formed a new Scheme of Government, intirely founded upon the Principles of Liberty, to which no reaſonable Objection can be made.

IN the firſt Place, ſays he, my Scheme, which has been the Fruit of many painful and laborious Hours, has nothing like it now ſubſiſting in the World; it is neither a Monarchy nor a Republick, neither an Ariſtocracy nor a Democracy, neither an *Utopia* nor an *Oceana*, but the very Quinteſſence and Perfection of all theſe collected together, to render my Form of Government compleat, and to eſtabliſh the Liberty and Happineſs of Mankind, upon a ſolid and laſting Foundation.

YOU muſt admit, continued he, that the two grand Inſtruments of Tyranny, Oppreſſion and Slavery, which in all Ages have plagued and tormented Mankind, are *Law* and *Religion*; they are the univerſal and inexhauſtible Sources, whence all other Evils are derived; the World can never be free, while it lives in Subjection to them, and it muſt always live in Subjection to them, till ſome bold and enterpriſing Genius, extirpates them Root and Branch; for this Reaſon, I will have neither Law nor Religion in my Commonwealth; I will try, whether it is not poſſible to anſwer all the Deſigns and Purpoſes of Government, without any Aſſiſtance from them; for as far as my Knowledge and Obſervation extend, neither of them are of any Manner of Uſe.

THE State of Nature, was certainly a State of Freedom; it has therefore been my Care, to reduce my Scheme as near to that State, as the Circumſtances of Things, and the Faſhion of the World, will admit of: For this Reaſon, I will have no Parliaments, no Privy Council, no fix'd and ſtated Courts of Judicature; becauſe Parliaments are liable to be corrupted; Privy Councils, are Creatures of the Prince's Will; and Judges too, often Arbitrary and Oppreſſive: But my new Scheme, to prevent the Miſchiefs which are uſually the Conſequence of ſuch Methods of Government, has veſted the whole Power of the State, as well Executive as Legiſlative, in thoſe to whom it only rightfully and juſtly belongs, I mean, the *collective Body of the People*; they are my ſupreme ſovereign Lords and Maſters, to confer Honours, beſtow Offices, to make Laws, and execute Juſtice thro' the Land.

FOR this Purpoſe, I have directed that in every City and Market Town, there ſhall be a wide, ſpacious, open Place, ſet a-part for the People, within that Diſtrict or Neighbourhood, to aſſemble together, as often as it is their own Pleaſure ſo to do, or as the Neceſſity of Affairs ſhall require: At their firſt Meeting they ſhall appoint a Chief or Leader, who ſhall have the honourable Title of Captain conferr'd upon him, but whoſe Office ſhall continue only during Pleaſure, for fear if he ſhould be Independent, the great Power that muſt neceſſarily be veſted in him, by Virtue of his Office, ſhould tempt him to make himſelf abſolute and enſlave the People; his Buſineſs ſhall be to ſummon the People together, upon all emergent Occaſions, which he may do, either by Bells, Ballads, or Marrow-bones and Cleavers, according to his own Judgment and Diſcretion; and when they are met, he ſhall marſhal them in a proper Order, acquaint them with the Reaſons of their Meetings, and collect their Opinions, which they are to deliver in a ſolemn Manner, by ſhouting, throwing up their Caps, and brandiſhing their Sticks; if there happens to be any Difference in Sentiments among them, they are to decide the Controverſy by fair Fighting, and that Party which gets the better, and drives the other out of the Field, ſhall be concluded to have the Right of their Side, and the Decree, Sentence or Law, ſhall paſs accordingly.

As a peculiar Regard ought to be paid to the City of *London*, as the great Metropolis of the Kingdom, and the Center of Wealth and Commerce, the *collective Body* of that City, reproachfully called the Rabble, by thoſe who are no Friends to Liberty, ſhall have the Cognizance of all foreign Affairs; and the Prerogative that is now in the Crown of making Peace and War, ſhall be transfer'd to them; they ſhall have the ſole and uncontroulable Power of making all Treaties and Alliances with foreign Princes and States, and of keeping or breaking them, as it ſuits their particular Humours and Intereſt, or otherwiſe, as to them, in their great Wiſdom, it ſhall ſeem meet: They ſhall aſſemble together in and about *Stock's-Market*, *Fiſh-Street-Hill*, or ſome other ſuitable and convenient Place, within the Juriſdiction of the City, to give Audience to Ambaſſadors, who ſhall deliver their Letters of Credence to any one of them that can happen to read; but no Ambaſſador ſhall be admitted to an Audience of that auguſt Body, unleſs his Letters of Credence are tranſlated into *Engliſh*, and writ in a plain, legible Hand, that the Words at leaſt, if not the Senſe, may be in ſome Meaſure intelligible: If they approve of the Meſſage or Propoſal, that the Ambaſſador has the Honour to lay before them from his Maſter, they ſhall Hollow; but if they reject it, as not conſiſtent with the Intereſt of the City, or the Majeſty and Dignity of that venerable Aſſembly of the People, they ſhall Hiſs and throw Dirt, or order the Ambaſſador to be toſſed in a Blanket, or thrown into a Horſe Pond, and ſent back again to his Maſter.

THIS is the proper Method, continues he, to ſtrike a Terror into our Enemies, and to give us a Figure and Reputation Abroad; and if we had purſued ſuch vigorous and reſolute Meaſures in ſome of our late Negotiations with certain Courts, inſtead of having our Ships made Prizes for carrying on an illicit and contraband Trade, we ſhould have taught our Neighbours to know, that a *Britiſh* Ship ſhould trade where ſhe pleaſed, notwithſtanding any impertinent Treaty to the contrary, that they ſhould think fit to trump up; and that all Laws to reſtrain or prohibit our Commerce to any Part of the World were void in themſelves, or that if they were not, we would make them ſo.

THIS is the way I propoſe to deal with our Neighbours, under my new Syſtem of Government, and it muſt be allowed to be the moſt reaſonable and effectual one, that it is in the Art of Man to contrive; and as this muſt neceſſarily make us great and reſpected Abroad, ſo the Method that I have found out for the Adminiſtration of our Domeſtick Affairs, will as eſſentially tend to make us free and happy at Home.

I have ſaid before, that I will neither have Parliaments, Miniſters, Courts, Laws nor Religion, nor any thing that may tend to interrupt the Liberty and Felicity of Mankind; all Offences ſhall be puniſhed immediately as they are committed, by the People themſelves, who ſhall be ſummoned together for that Purpoſe, without any formal Proceſs, or thoſe tedious Methods of proceeding that are now in uſe, and which inſtead of furthering, manifeſtly obſtruct Juſtice, and tend only to make a Trade of it, and to ſet it up to Sale; ſo that it is to be bought now in the ſame Manner as other Commodities are, in the publick Market; the People ſhall be both Judges and Executioners too, by which means Juſtice will be ſpeedily and eaſily adminiſtred, and there will be no room for Prejudice or Affection, Corruption or Weakneſs, undue Influence or clandeſtine Sollicitations, which are often the principal Ingredients to condemn the Innocent and acquit the Guilty.

COMMON Fame ſhall be a ſufficient Ground to call any Perſon to appear in Judgment before the People; and they ſhall not inquire into the Truth or Falſhood of the Accuſation, or what is uſually call'd the Merits of the Caſe; but only whether there has been any ſuch Rumour or ill Report againſt the Party accuſed or no, how long it has prevail'd, and how far it has ſpread, whether it is univerſally and loudly talk'd of by every body, or only whiſper'd privately about among a few; if the former, they ſhall proceed to inſtant and immediate Execution; if the latter, they ſhall keep the accuſed Perſon under ſtrict and cloſe Confinement, till the Rumour becomes more publick and general.

BUT on ſome extraordinary Occaſions, and preſſing Exigencies of State, the People may, if they ſee good, bring any Perſon to condign Puniſhment, without even ſo much as common Fame to warrant their Proceedings, but merely by Virtue of their own Sovereign Will and Pleaſure; becauſe it is a Maxim, which never ought to be departed from, that whatever the People do, in their *collective Capacity*, cannot be wrong, but muſt neceſſarily be preſum'd to be the Reſult of the deepeſt Thought, and profoundeſt Judgment, and agreeable to the ſtricteſt Rules of Juſtice, directed by the moſt conſummate Wiſdom; for tho' it might be looked upon as Tyranny in a Prince to act in ſuch a Manner, yet as all Power originally is derived from the People, when they think proper to reſume it into their own Hands, they have certainly a Right to exerciſe it in what Latitude they pleaſe, which a Prince who is only their Delegate, and conſequently has only a reſtrain'd and limited Juriſdiction has no Authority to do; but the *collective Body of the People*, being under no Reſtraint or Controul, cannot be guilty of Tyranny, becauſe they cannot exceed their Power, for there can be no Tyranny, where there is no exceſs of Power.

As nothing conduces ſo much to the publick Good, as the making great and ſignal Examples of Severity; ſo the firſt Act of my new Government ſhall be, to pull down and plunder the Houſe of every Perſon who ever had any Office of Truſt or Power in the State, or a Seat in Parliament, or civil Juriſdiction of any Kind or Nature whatever, from the firſt Magiſtrate in the Realm, to a petty Conſtable. Becauſe all ſuch Perſons in their reſpective Stations, and as far as their Authority extends, are to be conſider'd as the Inſtruments of Oppreſſion, and the avow'd, determin'd Enemies of Liberty, which can never thrive and flouriſh in any degree of Perfection, under the Reſtraint of Laws and the Terror of Puniſhment; for what can be more cruel and inhuman, or more contrary to the Principles of natural Juſtice, than to put to Death, or ſend into Baniſhment and Slavery a generous and free-born *Britain*, for ſupplying his own Wants out of the Superfluities of another? Has any Man a Right by Nature to lock up from others what he can make no uſe of himſelf? Has not every Man an equal Right to enjoy the Goods and Benefits of the World? Is not Light, and Air and Rain, diſtributed in due Proportion to all alike? And could it be the Intention of Providence that her other Gifts and Bleſſings ſhould not be in common too, but be made a ſeparate Property of, and monopolized by a few, while the reſt of Mankind are either intirely deprived of them, or elſe muſt obtain the ſmalleſt Pittance, by infinite Pains and inceſſant

ceſſant Labour? This is the higheſt Degree of Oppreſſion and Injuſtice, and ſo intolerable and abject a Slavery, that I wonder the World has ſubmitted to it ſo long: But I have effectually remedied all theſe Hardſhips and Grievances, in my new Scheme of Government; I have taken Care that there ſhall be no ſuch thing as a ſeparate Property; I will have every thing in common. If one Man has two Horſes or two Cows, it ſhall be lawful for any other Man who wants a Horſe or a Cow, to take one away from him; this is natural Right and impartial Juſtice; thus it was in the State of Nature; and it is *Machiavel's* Opinion, that in order to procure a thorough Reformation, a State or Government muſt be reduced to its firſt Principles. One Exception indeed I have made to this general Rule, and that is, that every Freeman of the City of *London* may get what he can, and ſhall be obliged to part with nothing; for it will be proper to oblige the City in every Thing they ask, in order to ſecure their Fidelity to my new Government.

He was going on with a further Account of his Scheme, when a Servant came to acquaint him, that two Ladies in a Hackney Coach were waiting for him below; upon which he took his Leave, and told me he muſt reſerve the Reſt for another Opportunity.

LONDON.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight the Hon. Henry St. Lawrence, Eſq; Brother to the Lord Heath, died at Kilbrew in Ireland, of a Wound which he received in a Duel with Hamilton Gorge, Eſq; who ſhot him with his Piſtol thro' the Body; but the Deceaſed honourably cleared him and forgave him. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in a Verdict of Manſlaughter.

As did Sir Gerald Aylmer, the 2d Baronet of that Kingdom, whoſe Lady is Daughter to Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Britiſh Fleet now at Liſbon, and has a Jointure of 600l. a Year, with a Son and two Daughters, who are all very young. He died of the Dropſy and Jaundice, at Donniday, in the County of Kildare.

About the ſame Time died at Liſdowning, in the County of Kilkenny, the Hon. Edmund Butler, Eſq; only Brother to the Lord Viſcount Mountgarret: And Andrew Crawford, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Tyrone, whoſe Funeral was attended by a vaſt Concourſe of Gentlemen, he being generally beloved.

As did alſo William Battley, Eſq; Steward to his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, and Steward to the Hon. Society of King's Inns.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Seſſions ended at Glouceſter, when the following Perſons were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven Years, viz. Joſeph Parker and George Taylor, for ſtealing 100 Weight of Iron from a Glaſs Houſe in Briſtol; Daniel Blackmore, for ſtealing ſeveral Drag Chains, &c. and James Ford and Joſeph Jackſon, for Sheep-ſtealing. William Agga, found guilty of an Aſſault upon a Bailiff in the Execution of his Office, was fin'd 5l. Colds are very riſe in that Country, and there's a very bad Diſtemper among the Horſes, of which many have died.

Yeſterday in the Afternoon died the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Reeves, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; who, 'tis ſaid, will be ſucceeded by Mr. Willes, the Attorney General; that Mr. Willes will be ſucceeded by Dudley Rider, Eſq; the preſent Solicitor General, and the latter by Mr. Strange.

Yeſterday his Excellency Baron Solenthal, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Denmark, arrived here from that Court.

Laſt Sunday William Williams, Eſq; was married at St. Alban's to Miſs Elways, only Daughter of the late Peter Elways of the County of Hertford, Eſq; a young Lady of great Merit, Beauty and Fortune.

Laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Edward Kenwrick, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Roſebury, and Rector of Atherſton upon Stower, in the County of Warwick and Dioceſe of Worceſter, was inducted into the Vicarage of Stratford upon Avon, in the County and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, arrived in Town from the Bath.

Laſt Sunday Morning died at his Houſe at Holy Port, in the County of Berks, William Barns, Eſq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Eſtate in the ſaid County.

On Tueſday laſt William Price, Eſq; kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Train of Artillery.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty, appointed Commodore Matthews to be Commiſſioner of Chatham, in the room of Commiſſioner Kempthorne, deceaſed.

On Tueſday Night the Coroner's Jury ſate on the Body of William Whiteſides, Journeyman to Mr. Francis Haws, a Brazier at the Corner of Prince's-ſtreet, near Leiceſter-fields, who was kill'd in a Fray on Saturday laſt between Henry Dobſon and Henry Cater, for which they are committed to the Gate-houſe, Weſtminſter, and after the Jury had examin'd ſeveral Witneſſes on both Sides, they brought in their Verdict Manſlaughter.

Yeſterday was held a Grand Council at St. James's, when his Majeſty prick'd down the Sheriffs for each County for the Year enſuing, viz.

Berkſhire	Matthew Wymondſel, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire	Francis Jeſſop of Bedford, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire	James Herbert of Kingſly, Eſq;
Cumberland	William Hicks of Whitehaven, Eſq;
Cheſher	Thomas Bootn of Twemlow, Eſq;
Camb' & Hunt'	William Mitchell, Eſq;
Devonſhire	Richard Stevans of Morton, Eſq;
Derbyſhire	Wrightſon Munday, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire	Henry Whitaker, Eſq;
Eſſex	Herbert Friſt, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire	William Robins of Crum Court, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire	Robert Plummer, Eſq;
Herefordſhire	Richard Gorges, Eſq;
Kent	Thomas Malin, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire	Timothy St. Nicholas, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire	Coney Tunnard, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire	Anthony Morgan, Eſq;
Northumberland	Henry Ogle, Eſq;
Northamptonſh.	Sir John Robinſon, Bart.
Norfolk	Peter Roſier, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire	William Clalland, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire	Samuel Greenhill, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire	Redenhall Pearſe, Eſq;
Shropſhire	John Powell, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire	John Perriamam, Eſq;
Staffordſhire	Thomas Jolliff of Leake, Eſq;
Suffolk	John Cooper, Eſq;
Southampton	Norton Powlet, Eſq;
Surry	John Ruſh, Eſq;
Suſſex	Edward Madgick, Eſq;
Warwickſhire	Charles Palmer, Eſq;
Wiltſhire	William Hedges, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire	John Matthews, Eſq;
Yorkſhire	Poſtponed.
	WALES.
Caernarvonſhire.	George Deverux of Sathon, Eſq;
Merionethſhire.	Robert Meyrick of Uchildre, Eſq;
Angleſea.	Edmund Meyrick of Trefreiw, Eſq;
Montgomery	Edward Rogers, Eſq;
Denby	Edward Williams, Eſq;
Flintſhire	Francis Price, Eſq;
Glamorganſhire.	Robert Knight of Tythegeſton, Eſq;
Breconſhire	John Jones, Eſq;
Caermarthen	Samuel Hughes of Llwynybrain, Eſq;
Radnorſhire.	John Jones of Trevenon, Eſq;
Pembroke	Thomas Davies of Naſh, Eſq;
Cardigan	Thomas Jones of Abermade, Eſq;

His Majeſty in Council was likewiſe pleaſed to order the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued till To-morrow, to be further prorogued to Tueſday the 1ſt of February next.

Yeſterday Sir Charles Turner, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Member of Parliament for Lynn in the County of Norfolk, came to Town to his Houſe in Suffolk-ſtreet, from his Seat in Norfolk, and afterwards waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and met with a gracious Reception.

This being the Anniverſary of the Birth Day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who then enters into the 31ſt Year of his Age, their Majeſties, and his Royal Highneſs, &c. will receive the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occaſion.

IF the Perſon who deſired an Advertiſement from R. B. L. T. will ſend a Letter and appoint a Place, the ſaid Perſons will meet him any Hour he ſhall appoint

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Wedneſday, January 19, 1736.

LAST Night broke out of Newgate James Birmingham, about 30 Years of Age, about Six Foot high, of a fair Complexion, light brown Hair, a little Sandish, pretty large boned under the Eyes, his Mouth a little falling in, and a pretty large Chin, formerly rode in his Majeſty's Guards; he wore a Buff-colour'd double-breaſted Waiſtcoat, faced with Red, and a light-colour'd Coat: Alſo at the ſame time broke out Lawrence Wedgborough, about 5 Foot 6 or 7 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Viſage, and much pitted with the Small-Pox, by Trade a Gardener, generally wore a light-colour'd Frock, and a dark Wig: Whoever ſhall apprehend them, or either of them, ſo as they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the Sum of Twenty Pounds, by me,

ROWLAND INGRAM, Keeper.

THE *Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for building a Bridge croſs the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite Shore in the County of Surry, do hereby give Notice, that Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued to the firſt Day of February next, to receive from ſuch Perſons who have already become, or are inclined to be Adventurers or Contributors, the ſeveral Payments to be made for ſuch Contributions.*

This Day is Publiſhed,
[Price Three Shillings]
(*Beautifully printed in a neat Pocket Volume, with Cuts.*)

THE BATCHELOR of SALAMANCA: Or Memoirs of Don Cherubim de la Ronda, in three Parts.

Written Originally in French by Mr. Le Sage, Author of the Devil on Two Sticks, and Gil-Blas.

Tranſlated by Mr. LOCKMAN.

Printed for A. Betteſworth and C. Hitch, and C. Davis in Pater-noſter-Row; and G. Hawkins, at Milton's Head between the Two Temple-Gates.

N. B. *Mr.* Le Sage *is Author of the Batchelor of Salamanca.* —— *This the Publick would have diſcover'd, had his Name not been advertiſed to it: 'Tis wrote in the ſame Taſte and Style as the reſt of that Author's Works, and cannot fail of encreaſing his Reputation, and of pleaſing all Readers of Taſte.*

See *Journal Literaire*, 1736. 1d Part, pag. 477.

The Gentlemen that intend to encourage the following Work, are deſired to ſend their Subſcriptions to the underwritten Bookſellers, that their Names may be inſerted in the printed Liſt, the whole Work being finiſhed.

CORCILIA Magnæ Britanniæ, & Hiberniæ, A Synodo Verolamienſi, A. D. 446. ad Londinenſem, A. D. 1717, Accedunt Conſtitutiones & alia ad Hiſtoriam Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Spectantia. A DAVIDE WILKINS, S. T. P. Archidiacono Suffolcienſi collecta, in quatuor Voluminibus.

In this Work will be included both the Volumes of Sir Henry Spelman's *Councils, which were ſo ſcarce that they have been ſold for Ten Guineas.*

Printed for R. Goſling, at the Mitre and Crown againſt Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet; F. Giles, againſt Gray's-Inn, Holbourn; T. Woodward, at the Half-moon between the Two Temple-Gates in Fleet-ſtreet; and C. Davis in Pater-noſter-Row.

This Day is Publiſhed,

THE LITERARY MAGAZINE: Or the Hiſtory of the Works of the Learned. Containing an Account of the moſt valuable Books publiſh'd both at Home and Abroad, in moſt of the Languages in Europe, and in all Arts and Sciences. With proper Obſervations on each Author. To which are occaſionally added, Biographical Memoirs, Diſſertations, and Critical Enquiries.

By a SOCIETY *of* GENTLEMEN.

Printed and ſold by J. and J. Fox, in Weſtminſter-Hall; J. Jackſon, near St. James's-Gate; T. Meighan, in Long-Lane; J. Wilcox, over-againſt the New Church in the Strand; T. Worral, over-againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet; P. Meighan, at Grays-Inn-Gate in Holbourn; and H. Woodridge, at the Corner of Caſtle-Alley, near the Royal Exchange.

As alſo by T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

Where may be had the firſt and ſecond Volumes Compleat, or any ſingle Number.

The Incomparable POWDER for Cleaning the TEETH,

Has withſtood, by its moſt excellent and known Virtues, the Attempts of many repeated Counterfeits; ſome imitating it by the Name of Powder, others under ſeveral other Names, therefore pray take Notice, that the only true effectual and original Powder, is ſold no where elſe, but as mention'd below: It is ſent for in large Quantities to the Plantations beyond the Seas, to whom good Allowance is given; and is as effectual in the Eaſt or Weſt Indies as at London,

WHICH has given ſo great Satisfaction to moſt of the Nobility and Gentry in England, for above 30 Years that it hath been publiſhed, and vaſt Quantities of the ſame ſtill continue to be ſold.

It is ſold only at Mrs. King's Toyſhop, the Blue-coat Boy, againſt the Croſs-Keys Tavern in Cornhill; and at Mr. Markham's Toy-ſhop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, and no where elſe, at 1 s. each Box.

At once uſing it makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, tho' never ſo black or yellow, and effectually preſerves them from rotting or decaying, continuing them ſound to exceeding old Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, prevents Rheum or Deſtuction, kills Worms at the Roots of the Teeth, and thereby binders the Tooth-ach. It admirably faſtens looſe Teeth, being a neat cleanly Medicine, of a pleaſant and graſeful Scent, and in Virtue far exceeds any Thing ever yet found out for theſe Purpoſes.

All the Nobility, Gentry, &c. who ſend to Mrs. Markham for the Powder for Teeth, are deſired to give ſtrict Orders not to miſtake the Shop, (MARKHAM at length is under the Seven Stars) becauſe moſt of the Toymen in her Neighbourhood, ſeeing Multitudes go to her Shop for it, have trumpt up Counterfeits and ſell their Stuff in Imitation of our known and approved Powder, in Prejudice to the Publick, &c.

The LIP-SALVE.

Which is ſo much eſteemed, and of ſo many Years long Experience, and whoſe Virtues vaſtly exceed any Counterfeits, is ſold at the ſame Places at 1 s. each Box.

For in two or three Hours time it heals them, tho' never ſo rough or chopt; prevents the Skin from peeling, and makes it delicately ſoft and ſmooth, giving them a becoming reddiſh Colour; the Fragancy of its Odour alſo renders the Breath ſweet, and it may be eaten for its Safety

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